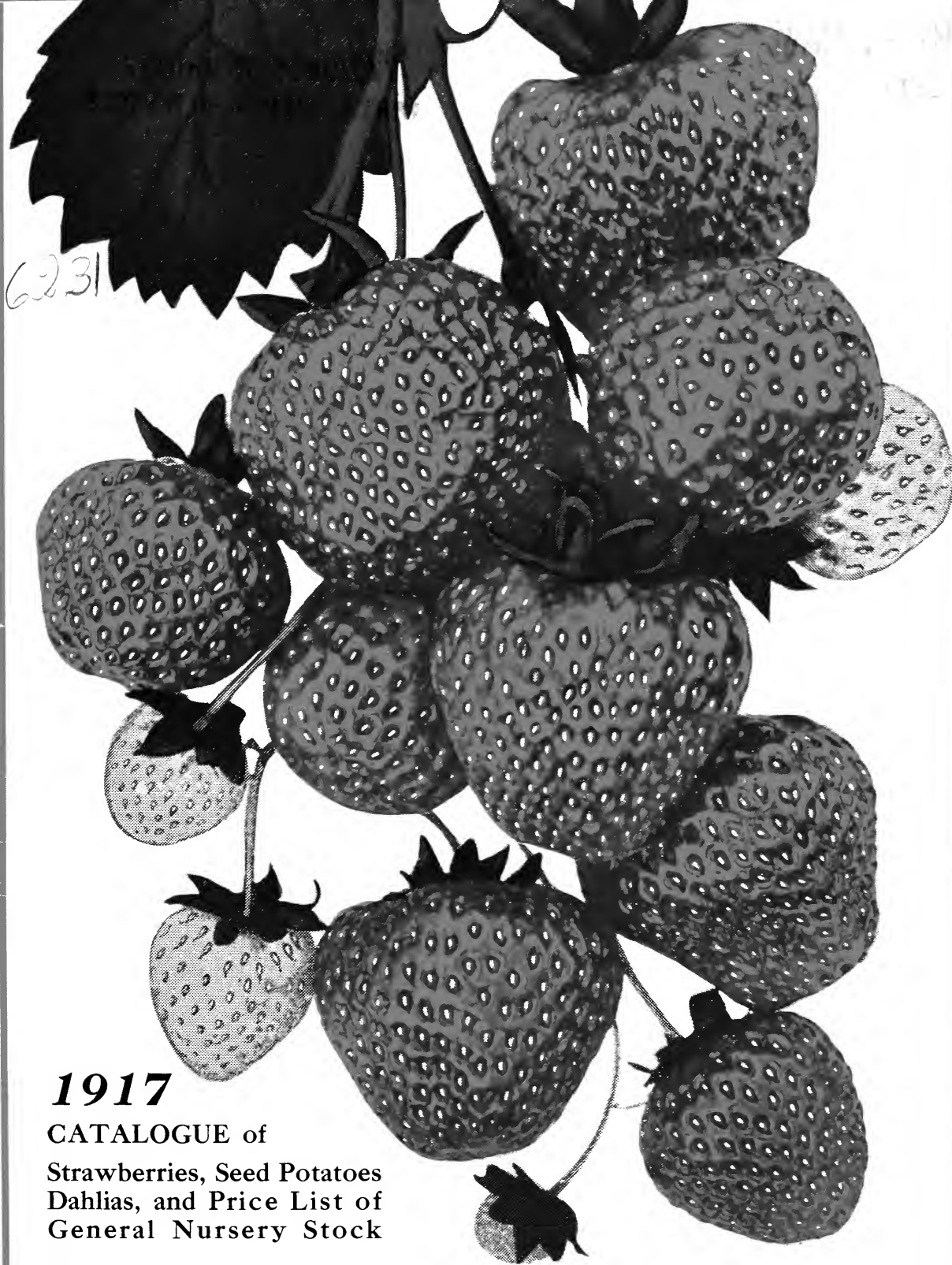


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1917

CATALOGUE of

Strawberries, Seed Potatoes
Dahlias, and Price List of
General Nursery Stock

Blue Grass Nurseries

H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

NO AGENTS

1841

1917

For Seventy-Five Years

the name Hillenmeyer has been associated with the fruit and nursery interests of Kentucky. It is known in every county in the Commonwealth as in nearly every state in the Union. It has been the purpose of three generations to make it a synonym of good stock and honest dealing. We are proud of the continuing patronage of the grand-children of those who more than three-fourths of a century ago made possible the success of a struggling effort. We are proud likewise of the countless friends of late years and appreciative of their generous support. We wish to assure prospective patrons who do not know us that it is the wont neither of firms nor men in their old age to depart from the ways acquired in their youth. With expressions of appreciation and thankfulness to our old friends, and the promise of equal fidelity in our dealings with the new ones, we are

Very respectfully,

H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS

General Information

Location—We are located three miles north of Lexington at Hillenmeyer, on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and three-fourths mile from Stop 7 (Hill), Georgetown and Lexington Traction line. An inspection of our grounds is always welcomed.

Shipping—Lexington offers shipping facilities equalled by few cities in the country. With four railroads, over which fifteen express trains travel daily, and with a network of interurban lines connecting central Kentucky, we have all that is desired. We always ship by parcel post, express or over interurbans, unless a few plants are wanted with a tree order, or we are instructed to the contrary. The above methods are best.

Parcel Post—Plants may often be shipped cheaper by parcel post than by express when the number wanted is not too large. **We will not ship by mail unless plants are paid for in advance and we refer you to page 9 for fuller instruction.**

True to Name—We believe our plants as good and true to name as any; we have always exercised the greatest care in having them such. A member of the firm has always personally supervised the planting, and when fruiting we have never noticed a mix. Equal care is also given when digging and packing. From the time they are set in our propagating beds to the time your order leaves our grounds, every precaution is taken to have them as represented. We guarantee them to be true to name, but, being human—like other people, we sometimes make mistakes, and when they do occur, we stand ready at all times to replace or refund the purchase price. The fact that we have never been called upon to do so is an undoubted evidence of care, and should be appreciated by prospective purchasers.

Digging—For years we dug our plants by hand, which required a great number of laborers, and at best was slow. Then we converted a potato digger, which was drawn by four horses, into a very satisfactory improvement over the old method. Keeping pace with modern methods we now have a machine, the works of which are operated by a gasoline engine. This machine digs and shakes the plants, getting all the roots, and we can easily handle 100,000 plants per day. This is another item which enables us to furnish the best at the lowest possible cost. We think we are correct in saying that it is the first of its kind ever used anywhere. When dug they are immediately placed in sacks and are not exposed to the air; each sack is labeled and taken to our counting room. Here they are tied into bunches of 26, and usually packed as fast as counted. We never keep old plants on hand and our customers may rest assured that they will receive fresh, unexposed stock.

Packing—We always pack in crates or light boxes, and separate the varieties by a thin layer of packing material, over which is a brace or mark pin, which indicates the kind below. **Always open and unpack from top of box.**

When Plants Are Received—We advise setting at once. However, if this is impossible, moisten a place on your cellar floor and place bunches thereon, covering with a damp sack, but do not wet plants, and they will keep for a week in good condition. When they arrive in bad weather or have to be kept for a longer period, another method is to trench them in the open ground. This consists of opening the bunches and covering the roots up to the crown with earth. Then they should be watered thoroughly. When keeping them by this method it is best to have them in the shade of a building and some cool place where the sun will not shine directly upon them.





Strawberries and How to Grow Them

Each year when issuing our catalog we endeavor to call to mind the general excellency of this most tempting fruit. To try and arouse enthusiasm that they might be planted seems almost useless as we can't see how even the smallest garden is complete without them.

They are as easy to grow as the simplest flower or vegetable. It is the first fruit to ripen in the spring—beautiful in form and color, delicious in fragrance and flavor, healthful and nourishing, producing pleasure, recreation and profit. The big red berries, so rich and tempting, half hid in the beautiful foliage, are the joy and pride of the owner and admiration of his friends. They are one of the most wonderful gifts from Mother Earth to the tiller of the soil.

The strawberry may be grown by anyone almost anywhere, as it succeeds over a very wide range of territory. Where properly cared for they often more than pay in one year's crop for the ground they occupy. Profits from two to three hundred dollars per acre are not unusual, and we recommend this for the careful consideration of those who are draining their land with corn, tobacco, etc.

The Soil—Any soil that will grow potatoes will also produce strawberries. They are by no means exacting. However, the early kinds do best on a lighter soil, while the later varieties, on a whole, do best on lower, heavy soil, Aroma being an exception. In growing strawberries it must be remembered that in six weeks from blossoming the crop is produced; therefore, the soil should be kept well fertilized and have an abundance of available plant food that may be easily assimilated. Plow early to conserve the moisture; pulverize thoroughly before planting; care for as directed, and patience will bring a perfect reward. However, let us caution thus: **Never plant immediately following sod;** the white grub usually so prevalent thereafter will frequently destroy almost an entire bed. It must be remembered that on very low ground there is more danger of frost, and we would therefore advise choosing a higher location, if possible.

Number of Plants—We are often asked how many plants are required for an acre; how many it will take for a given piece of ground, or how many for a family. In order to answer these, we must know what method is to be used and how they are to be cared for. Distances at which plants should be set vary somewhat with the soil, but more in how they are to be cultivated. We refer you to the following systems or methods of cultivation and then may be determined the number required. A small family can use 300, a medium one 500, and 1,000 should furnish berries for all and some for canning.

preserving, etc. They require so little space that we advise planting amply, as we have never seen anyone who really had more than could be profitably used.

Hill System—If space is limited and extra fancy berries are wanted, the "Hill system" is often employed. This consists in setting the plants close together and never permitting the runners to develop, thus inducing one large plant. It is successful if so followed, and large, handsome berries may be produced. When cultivation is done by horse tools they should be planted 3x1; where work is done by hand, 18x18. We have never found this method practical except in the hands of an expert and we suggest using it only where space is limited and best care given.

Hedge Row—The hedge row system consists in setting the plants about two feet apart in the row and permitting the runners to grow in each direction from the mother plant in a line with the row. New plants will develop every six or eight inches, and after the intermediate space is thus filled all other plants are kept cut off.

Double and even triple hedge rows are sometimes grown as above.

Narrow Matted Row—This is the most popular and generally used method of any. It will produce more fruit with least expenditure of time and money than any. It consists in setting the plants 4x1½ and permitting them to form a narrow matted row. Cultivation is continued throughout the season and after the row has grown to a width of 12 to 15 inches, the extra plants that develop are cut off or kept from taking root by cultivation. This method of planting will require about 7,000 per acre. When space is rather limited they may be planted 3x1½ and cared for as above, except the row is usually kept a little narrower.

Cultivation—After plants have commenced to grow, cultivation must be started. Do all that is possible with horse tools without destroying the roots. Work space between plants with hoe. Where the above is not permissible, all work may be done by hand. The ground should be stirred after each rain or about every two weeks. Never let a single weed get to any size. They are the worst enemy of the strawberry. They may be destroyed a hundred at a stroke when small, but are frequently difficult to eradicate when given a start. Keep the strawberry patch clean—it is essential. Often during the wet season, when cared for as above, young plants become too thick. Six or eight well-developed plants from each mother plant or a narrow matted row are sufficient and all



Tennessee



Haverland

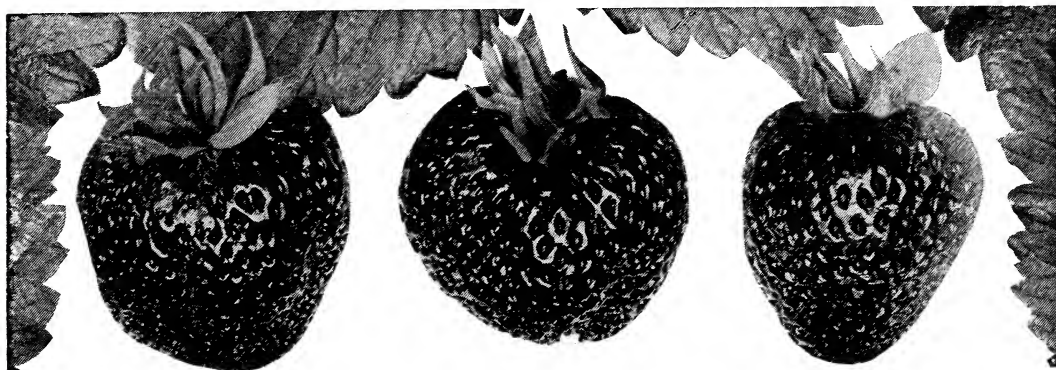
others should be cut off just as soon as they appear. Don't let them get matted like sod and expect a full crop. Under such conditions it is impossible.

Planting—There are so many ways described for setting strawberries, that we feel the planter is confused in trying to find the BEST. When ready, shorten roots one-third, and if possible dip those remaining in water, or, better still, in thin mud. Then open bunch and drop at the required distance. When planting, the roots should be placed straight down or spreading just a little. The same methods as used in setting cabbage, tomatoes, etc., will do if you are sure the **earth is packed firm about the roots and the crowns just above the surface level**. If too deep they will rot—if too high they may die. All blossoms should be removed the first season of planting, just as soon as they appear, so as not to weaken the mother plant.

Mulching or Winter Cover—After growing season, about December 1st, or when the ground is sufficiently frozen to hold up a wagon, there should be a covering of straw, leaves or litter scattered over the plants. This is to protect them from alternate freezing and thawing, to keep the fruit clean and to hold the moisture. In the spring this should be removed partly from the plants if it seems to have a tendency to smother them and this may be left in the middles. We do not recommend barnyard manure or litter foul with weed seed, as you would likely have a timothy or clover meadow the second year instead of a strawberry bed.

Old Beds—After fruiting, they should be cut with scythe or machine as close as possible; let the leaves dry a day or so, then burn where they lay. This will destroy all insects, spores, etc. If this is not done, they should be raked off and burned. Then a small plow will be found useful. Turn furrows to the middle, leaving only six or eight inches of the original row. Work thoroughly until the ground is pulverized. Within a week new growth will commence and cultivation should be renewed as during the previous season. Beds will often last three years under this treatment and frequently the second gives the best fruit.

Selection of Varieties: Perfect and Imperfect—Some strawberries, when planted alone, will not produce fruit. There are the perfect and imperfect flowering kinds. The former will bear anywhere, but the latter need some of the perfect, planted near to fertilize them. For example. Haverland and Sample are imperfect flowering kinds and need something like Tennessee planted near to make them fruitful, usually one row of perfect to two or three imperfect, give satisfactory results. Do not be afraid to plant any of the imperfect that you may like—some of them are among the best. We venture the opinion that half of the plants that leave our farm are selected by us, and as we always grow largely of the most suitable varieties, we are in position to give our patrons the best selection. As to this we have never had a complaint, but many words of praise. If you desire, we are always ready to assist you in part or make the entire selection. When so doing our customers may rest assured that we shall send enough of the perfect and imperfect kinds to make a fruitful bed covering the season.



Aroma

Superb

Dunlap

Varieties of Strawberries

Kinds We Offer—You will notice our list of kinds is not long. It is a well-known fact that some varieties will do well in one section of the country, but are a total failure in another. If you should read descriptions taken from catalogs of Southern plant growers you might think Klondike, Lady Thompson, Excelsior, just the thing. If from the Northern catalog, then Warfield, Glenmary, Brandywine, Chesapeake and Stephens' Late Champion, etc., were the best. We see some growers listing 100 kinds, claiming all to be extra good or the "best." A moment's reflection will convince you that at least 75 of these should be discarded. Others send out new kinds, saying that they will revolutionize the strawberry business—and you just can't do without them. The truth is they are apt never to have been tried in your locality, and will not likely equal the older standard sorts. Our experience is that new kinds which are advertised most are usually the most disappointing. Out of a trial block of some 50 or 60 kinds the past season—many described as "marvels"—we only found 5 or 6 worthy of further trial. We are annually testing new kinds, just to get the best and our patrons may rely upon us to keep in touch with any promising kinds which will replace the favorite old standards. We offer a million plants of highest quality and feel confident of our ability to satisfy all.

Aroma. Perfect. Late. No other strawberry in cultivation has gained such popularity—and justly so—as the Aroma. The plant is rather low and spreading, but a model of thrift and hardiness, and the fruit is easily gathered. The berries are large, firm, and hold up well in size throughout a long picking season. The color is a bright pleasing red with prominent yellow seed that make it a most attractive package. The blossoms open medium early and as it blooms over a long period, is desirable for a pollinizer. We recommend it as our best all round late kind.

JOE JOHNSON or BIG JOE. Perfect. Late. This is the first time we have listed this variety and we do so with confidence. The plants are of extra heavy growth, producing great crops of large fine berries. It is of the same season as Aroma and were it not for this most popular variety it would be a leader with us.

KELLOGG'S PRIZE. Late. Imperfect. Much has been said about this berry and after several trials we have added it to

our list. It is certainly a heavy producer of large extra glossy fruit with very prominent yellow seeds. Were it not for its scant foliage, which sometimes permits the fruit to be scorched or lightened in color where exposed, it would be one of our greatest berries. Like Joe Johnson it has to compete with Aroma at the same seasoning of ripening and is also imperfect. Kellogg's Prize is worthy however, of trial.

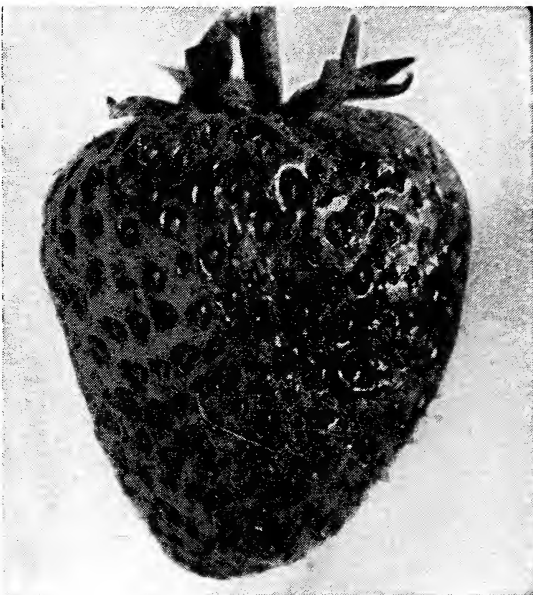
Gandy. Perfect. Late. This old variety is still so well liked and in such demand that we never seem to have enough plants. We think Aroma a little better, but when considering that it blooms ten days later than Aroma and that we often have a full crop of Gandy when other kinds are partially or entirely killed by frost, it is one of the most dependable varieties we offer. Berry large, bright red, conical and with a big showy green calyx that makes it sell. Known wherever strawberries are grown and by many thought never to have had an equal. It does best on rather moist soil. Blooms too late to be used as a pollinizer for other kinds. Our stock of plants is fine.

Haverland. Imperfect. Mid-season. We think this the best all-round berry we sell and are growing twice as many of this kind as of any other. It is a good plant maker and will thrive in any soil that will grow the strawberry. Will stand the drouth better and produce more berries under adverse conditions than any other kind. Used as a main crop and money maker in thousands of localities. The bed should be well mulched, as the load of large, long, light red berries lays rather close to the ground. We don't want you to miss ordering some of this—"our best berry."

LADY CORNEILLE. Perfect. Early. Lady Corneille was sent out as one of the most wonderful new berries. We have not found it the "Perfect" strawberry as claimed, but worthy of trial by our customers. It is medium early, of a bright red color and good quality. The plants yield heavily—in fact so abundantly that the berries are not as large as they might be after one or two pickings. For home use it will produce great quantities of good berries of excellent quality.

MISSIONARY. Perfect. Early. Missionary is rapidly taking the place of that old Southern favorite the Klondike. We could never find Klondike worthy of a permanent place among our berries, but after giving Missionary a thorough trial are offering it for the first time. Were it not for Senator Dunlap we would recommend it for our best early home or commercial berry. The plants are rather small but yield a heavy crop of excellent fruit. Like Lady Corneille it bears so heavily that the berries become somewhat small at the last pickings.

PARSON'S BEAUTY. Perfect. Midseason. We grow no other plant that has such a large, healthy root system and is able to withstand drouth better than Parson. The leaves are of a rich, dark green and the fruit stems are held well off the ground, thereby keeping the fruit clean. We have had nothing but good reports, as it is a general favorite wherever known. Berries large, roundish, beautiful in color, firm and showy.

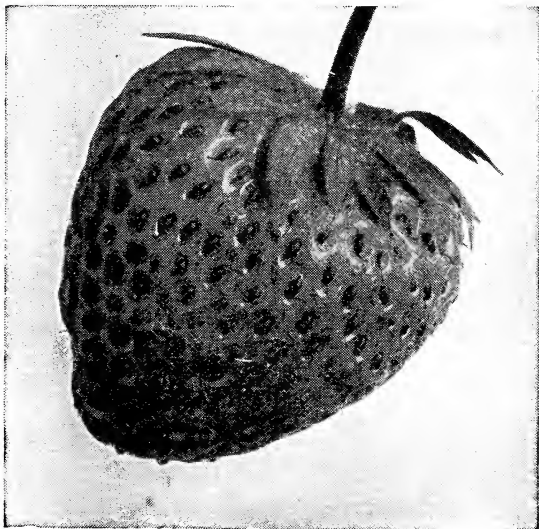


Kellogg's Prize

SAMPLE. Imperfect. Late. For home use where quality is of prime importance, Sample "fills the bill." It is of excellent color, size and quality. The only reason that it is not planted in preference to Gandy and Aroma is because of its being somewhat soft for distant shipping. Ripens over a long period. Berries large, elongated, conical, rich red and sweet.

Senator Dunlap. Perfect. Mid-season. This variety for general purposes is possibly only equalled by Haverland—many think it better. But as Haverland needs a fertilizer, we generally use these two kinds together in getting a succession of berries. Dunlap is the greatest plant maker we have, and will produce more berries under neglect than any variety grown. The fruit is of a dark, rich red, with meat of the same color, with prominent yellow seed, which on some markets commands the top price, while on others it is too dark. If this is the case, use Tennessee. The plant is literally covered with large, showy flowers, which make it very much desired for a fertilizer for imperfect kinds. The berry is above medium in size, holding up well throughout the long ripening season. Our advice is to plant Dunlap wherever the market permits its color, and to use it for home purposes in preference to any other kind of its season.

TENNESSEE. Perfect. Midseason. Because of its richness in pollen it has been used for more than twenty-five years as the standard midseason variety to fertilize other kinds. The berry is a glossy bright red, somewhat long and corrugated, and makes one of the most attractive kinds in baskets. It is especially prized for preserving and canning, as it seems to hold its shape better and has a very delightful flavor. We have sold millions of plants and our customers have always thought well of it.



Gandy

Fall or Everbearing Strawberries

The Everbearing strawberry still holds the attention of the public as a reality. They are not yet in general cultivation and while they are past the novelty stage we do not recommend them as the only thing in strawberry growing, but think them worthy of a place in every garden. We are not sure of their commercial possibility, because of climate, market and care necessary to grow them. Unless their habits are known and they are cared for as they should be, we are satisfied that you will fail.

They are truly delightful though "out of season," and surpass the spring varieties in quality. For family use they will find a hearty welcome and be much enjoyed and appreciated. They should be planted, cultivated and hoed just like any other strawberries. However, all blossoms should be removed until about July 1st, so that they may have an opportunity to become well established and make new plants. After that they may be permitted to fruit until freezing stops them. This is all during the summer of the first year. The following spring they will produce a good crop like the other strawberries and may be permitted to continue fruiting throughout the summer, but the late berries usually become small.

As the fruit is borne rather scatteringly throughout the summer it is quite evident that unless enough plants are set to produce a fair quantity at each picking they are of little value as a summer crop, but may be entirely satisfactory as a spring variety. We see them advertised as producing a quart per plant the first summer, but our experience with practically every variety known does not bear out that statement. Farther North where cooler and with greater rainfall this may be possible. We certainly recommend them for trial where a hundred plants will be set, but would not counsel large plantings for commercial purposes without some experience. After testing thoroughly we find only two worthy of place—and only one has borne enough the first year to be of much value, though the other is valuable for other reasons.

Price, \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1000.

PROGRESSIVE. Perfect. There is no doubt that Progressive is the most popular and satisfactory everbearer to date. Each year we are more convinced of its value and were we planting for the late crop alone it would be the only one we would consider. It bears freely off the new runner plants set the first year, giving twice the berries of any other kind and continues doing so until stopped by the frost. It is a cross with Senator Dunlap and resembles this old favorite very much, being a dark rich red of good size and with so little acid that sugar is hardly necessary when serving with cream. It bears a most satisfactory crop the following spring and we recommend it as the best where only one variety is planted.

SUPERB. Perfect. This is the best introduction of Mr. Cooper, of New York. He so called it as he considered it the best of his many introductions. The berry is large, of a beautiful bright red and of the highest quality. It does not fruit as freely from new runners as Progressive, though the mother plants always bear good crops of excellent berries. In the spring this variety is the equal of any of the ordinary kinds, and should the first crop of blossoms be killed by a late frost, it will come right back and produce another and give excellent results. This feature alone makes the Fall Bearers desirable.



Perfect Satisfaction

Sinai, Ky.

I am sending you check for for which send me 300 strawberry plants of your own selection. Several years ago I ordered plants of you and they gave perfect satisfaction. I never saw finer strawberries grown. So I will trust to you again to make the selection. Hoping you will send me some of your finest plants.

J. W. GIBSON.

Finest Berries That Go to Our Town

Irvington, Ky.

From our recommendation, but still better from the sale of berries from your plants, you will get four orders for plants from our neighbors this spring. Every year they are so pleased with the berries they get from us and we have the reputation of selling the finest berries that go to our town.

MRS. G. N. LYDDEN.

Read This Carefully Before Ordering

This catalog abrogates all previous issues.

Prices are cash with order or satisfactory references.

Send money by check, P. O. or express order, draft or registered letter.

Write name plainly and give shipping directions.

Our shipping season usually opens about the last of March and extends into May.

We do not sell plants in the fall. It is a waste of time, money and energy.

We will not send plants by Parcel Post unless paid for in advance. See prices for plants by mail on next page.

We try to fill orders as received and can usually ship on any day requested. However, rain stops digging, and as we never keep plants on hand, it sometimes becomes impossible to meet our promise during a week of continuous bad weather. We always do our best and ask our customers to make allowance for such conditions.

Our Prices and Our Plants

"WITHOUT A PEDIGREE." Good as the Best, Better than the Rest.

In the beginning let us say that we are not trying to grow the "cheapest" plants. You are aware that some land in Kentucky may be bought for \$2 per acre; some shoes at 98 cents; some horses at \$25. A conservative business man would hardly choose to farm on such land, nor would he expect good shoes for the above price, nor would he likely enjoy riding behind the \$25 horse. We find about this same class in every line of industry. Now, if you think good strawberry plants can be propagated, dug, counted and packed for \$1 to \$1.50 per thousand, as we have sometimes seen them advertised, we want to correct this idea. On the contrary, there is another class which is still worse; those who pretend to produce "pedigreed" plants. Making permanent improvement in any variety of fruit trees, fruit plants or vegetables without resorting to seed has never been accomplished. Very rarely a plant may sport, but this cannot be brought about at will, nor can it be explained. Propagating from a selected branch, runners or tuber has never developed a new trait or characteristic in any variety. Whenever a nurseryman makes such a claim he is either deceiving himself or trying to deceive others. The man who propagates well-known varieties by cuttings or runners, and sends them out as "pedigreed," is simply sailing under false colors, presumably for the sake of gain.

The following, taken from a letter from the Department of Horticulture of the Ohio Experiment Station, might throw some light on the matter: "In Bulletin 166 of this station the statement is made that so-called 'pedigreed plants' have been tested beside plants of the same variety for which no claim was made. **The results showed no advantage on the side of the 'pedigree plants.'**"

Bulletin 177 of the Missouri Station states that recent experiments carried on for twelve years have **failed to prove the value of pedigree strawberry plants.**

Circular No. 31, of New York Experiment Station says: "Pedigree plants are supposed to inherit from their ancestors desirable characteristics which have become fixed and which are repeated without change year after year. This has not been proven true however, **and it is not advisable to invest in such plants.**"

Prof. C. B. Waldron, Agricultural College, North Dakota, on Dec. 8, 1916, before the Minnesota Horticultural Society, says their recent experiments in which **so-called pedigree strawberries** obtained from certain nurserymen were planted alongside of others upon which no claim was made. **In no case did the so-called pedigree plants head the list** and in most instances they fell considerably below the plants that did not lay any claim to long lives of distinct ancestry. The claim is made that improvement has been made by ordinary selection and this claim so far is not substantiated.

There is no pedigree without seed—It is perfectly legitimate to grow plants from runners and sell them, but to brand them as "pedigree" plants is a deceit, and the grower who claims to be a breeder without the use of seed has all the marks of a quack. Prof. W. E. Van Deman, ex-U. S. pomologist, has a carefully prepared article about "Pedigreed Nursery Stock," in which he has the following to say: "The claims of 'pedigree' tree and perennial plant nurserymen seem to be groundless, so far as any positive and constant superiority of this stock is concerned. Any superiority that any nursery stock may have comes from superior climate, soil and treatment, and not from improvement by selection."

Experiment stations and unbiased fruit-growers have proven them false. The best pedigree to have is a pedigreed grower—the fruit will follow.

Again we do not claim to be the "biggest grower," as we notice from catalogs coming to our office that there are some ten or fifteen "biggest growers." Nor do we claim any extraordinary qualities for our plants, but we do claim they are as good as the best and better than the rest. Evidences of this are in the fact that customers who bought of us thirty-five years ago are still ordering year after year. Our plants are priced as cheaply as we can grow and market them and at the same time make a legitimate profit.

Prices of Strawberry Plants

NOT THE "CHEAPEST," AND WITHOUT A "PEDIGREE."

The prices below permit you to make a selection of as many varieties as you may want. You are not required to take a thousand of one kind to get the 1,000 rate. This is important when comparing other prices. From 300 to 1,000 plants are required, according to size of family.

PRICES—PURCHASER PAYING TRANSPORTATION

		Packing Charges (See below)
100	.....\$ .60	...
300	.....1.25	.10
500	.....2.00	.15
1,000	.....3.50	.25
5,000	.....15.00	1.00
10,000	.....27.50	1.50
25,000	.....62.50	2.50
50,000	.....120.00	5.00

Packing Charges—For those who pay cash for their plants, thereby eliminating extra bookkeeping, losses, etc., there are no packing charges. However, where plants are not paid for in advance the usual custom will be to charge as above. Please do not ask us to vary from this rule.

Prices By Parcel Post

ONLY SENT WHEN PAID FOR IN ADVANCE

As no two varieties of plants weigh the same, and it is impossible to forecast just what the postal charges will be, we have figured out about what each quantity will average and have made a flat rate as below, within 150 miles of Lexington. It may sometimes be more and sometimes less than we have allowed, according to the season, but we will abide by the prices quoted:

100	.....\$0.75
300	.....1.50
500	.....2.25
1,000	.....4.00

The above prices are for plants delivered to your shipping point 150 miles of Lexington. We will send by express or interurban **"prepaid"** at the Parcel Post prices if you prefer them that way.

See Prices of Everbearing Strawberries, Page 7.

We wish to call your special attention to our large stock

Cal. { 12-15 inch - \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000
 18-24 inch - 3.00 per 100; 20.00 per 1,000
 Privet { 2-3 feet - - 4.00 per 100; 30.00 per 1,000
 3-4 ft. heavy branched - - - - \$5.00 per 100

While They Last

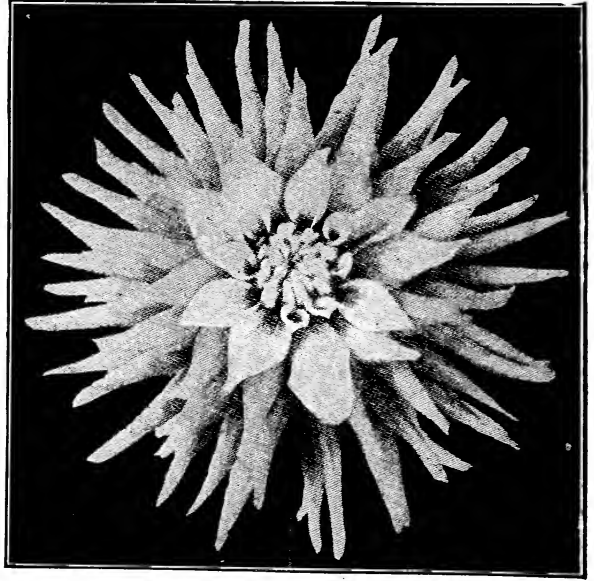
Barberry Thunbergii—for absolutely hardy hedge

Silver Maple—all sizes for quick shade

and a general line of nursery stock.

Dahlias

Excepting the Paeony and the Rose we do not believe there is any other flower which is as generally cultivated and appreciated as the Dahlia. Their magnificent array of color and form is sure to fascinate anyone who loves a flower. They are of easy culture and respond most generously to any extra attention given them, though they will literally take care of themselves after once planted. The bulbs should be taken into a cellar where they won't freeze during the winter, and planted again after dividing in the spring. We are testing hundreds of kinds to get a selection of the ten or twelve best, each year selling off our surplus so as not to increase our stock too rapidly. Last season we sold several thousand, which gave satisfaction. We are offering them at very low prices, in fact we paid several times the prices that we are asking. 15c each; 10 for \$1.00.



We issue a General Catalog listing the Very
Best varieties of

**Apples, Peaches
Plums, Pears, Etc.**

Also

**Asparagus, Grape Vines
Rhubarb, Small Fruits**

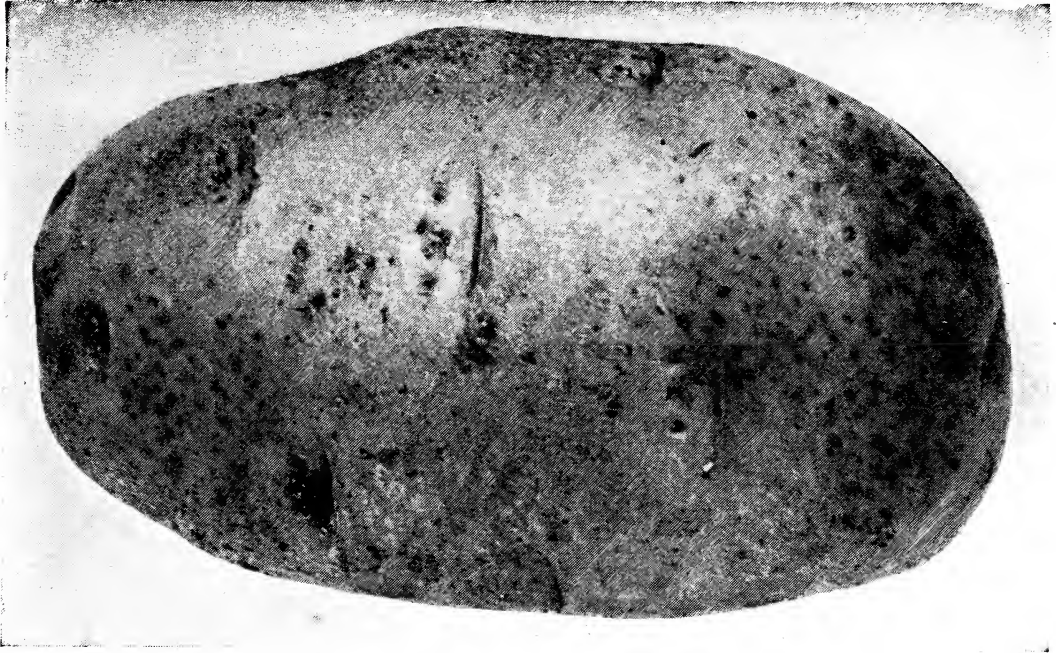
and one of the most complete assortments of

**Ornamental Trees, Shrubs
Evergreens, Paeonies**

South of the Ohio River.

If you haven't a copy it is yours for the asking.

SEE PRICES ON PAGE 12



Seed Potatoes

For years we have offered second crop seed potatoes of our own growing. We usually sell from 500 to 1,000 bushels and have had nothing but satisfactory reports. They are far superior to Northern stock and where known are planted almost entirely. We have culled out all mixes for several years and believe our offerings 99 per cent pure. Those who have bought seed potatoes know this is uncommon. The high price of eating stock—caused by a short crop and the scarcity of seed, have caused the price to advance accordingly, but we have never known better prospects for high prices for early potatoes than at present. With potatoes now at \$2.50 for eating, the early crop should bring this or better. Therefore the price of seed will not be out of proportion. We have booked many bushels before this was written and are sure we will be sold out before planting time. If you want seed potatoes you had better place your order now.

IRISH COBBLER. We have tested many potatoes, but Irish Cobbler stands out so prominently as the best early white skin, round, smooth potato, that we offer it only for an early main crop.

MAMMOTH PEARL—We have offered this variety for three years and have had excellent reports from most sections. The best features are that it should not be planted before June 1st—after the other urgent spring work is done, and could therefore follow early peas, beans, etc.—is a robust grower, continuing until killed by the frost, and produces a heavy crop of potatoes that may be kept until late in the spring without sprouting. This last quality commends them for home use, as early matured potatoes always sprout early and become shriveled.

Prices of Irish Cobbler and Mammoth Pearl— $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25; 1 bu. \$2.30; 1 bbl. (11 pecks), \$6.25.

130 Bushels From 6 Bushels

North Bend, Ohio.

I got 6 bushels of the Pearl from you last year and raised 130 bushels. Going to plant all of them and want more.

ENOS HAYES.

27 Bushels From 1 Bushel

Georgetown.

If you remember, I got a bushel of your Mammoth Pearl last spring, from which I raised 27 bushels of nice potatoes. J. W. CRENSHAW.

Difficult to Get Anything Pure

Emminence, Ky.

Sorry you haven't the Irish Cobbler. We find it very difficult to get anything pure when we buy it from Louisville people. They sell you always what you call for, but when it matures it is just as apt to be something else.

CHAS. BRIGHT.

Everything O. K.

Paris, Ky.

Everything O. K., as you always find Hillenmeyer's goods.

FRANK REMINGTON.

Spring 1917

Price

Trees, Plants,

NOTICE—This price list annuls all previous issues. 5, 50 and 500 at 10, 100 and 1,000 rates. (IF CASH ACCOMPANIES ORDER THERE ARE NO PACKING CHARGES, OTHERWISE THE COST OF TIME AND MATERIAL WILL BE ADDED.)

FRUIT AND NUT TREES

	1	10	100	1000
Apple—Extra trees, 5-6 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
Medium, 4-5 ft. ....	.20	1.50	10.00	80.00
Cherry—Extra trees, 2-year. ....	.35	3.00	25.00	....
Medium, 2-year ....	.30	2.50	20.00	....
Nut Trees—Best sizes ....	.40	3.35	30.00	....
Peaches—Extra, except J. H. Hale, 5c each extra. ....	.20	1.50	10.00	90.00
Medium, best for large orchard planting. ....	.15	1.00	8.00	70.00
Pears—Extra ....	.30	2.50	20.00	....
Medium ....	.25	2.00	15.00	....
Plums—Extra ....	.30	2.50	20.00	....
Quince. ....	.30	2.50	20.00	....
Persimmons, 3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	....	....

SMALL FRUITS, ASPARAGUS, ETC.

Asparagus—2 year Palmetto ....	....	\$ 1.00	\$ 8.00
Blackberries—25 in bunch. ....	....	2.00	15.00
Currants—2-year, No. 1.	\$0.10	\$0.50	4.00
Gooseberries—2-year, No. 1. ....	.10	1.00	8.00
Grapes—2-year, No. 1. ....	.15	1.00	8.00
Horseradish ....	.20	1.50	10.00
Raspberries—Black, 25 in bunch ....	....	2.00	15.00
Red, 25 in bunch ....	....	1.00	8.00
Rhubarb—Divided crowns. ....	.05	.50	3.00
Sage—Holt's, strong plants ....	.05	.50	3.00

SHADE TREES

	1	10	100
Ash—In variety, 10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	\$0.50	\$ 4.50	\$ 40.00
8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.45	4.00	35.00
6-8 ft., 1-1¼ in. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
Beech—American, 4-5 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
Purple, 4-5 ft. ....	.75	6.00	50.00
Birch—White, 6-7 ft. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
Cut-Leaf, 6-7 ft.	1.00	7.50	....
Catalpa—Bungei (grafted)	1.00	7.50	60.00
Speciosa, 12-14 ft., 2-3 in.	1.00	7.50	60.00
Speciosa, 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
Cypress—6-7 ft. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
Dogwood—2-3 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
Elm—American, English, Red, 10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
Gum—10-12 ft., 1¾-2 in. ....	.60	5.00	45.00
8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
6-8 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.45	4.00	35.00
Hackberry—6-8 ft. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
Horse Chestnut—6-8 ft. ....	.50	4.00	35.00
Koelreuteria—6-8 ft. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
Kentucky Coffee—8-10 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
Linden—American, 10-12 ft., 1¾-2 in.	1.25	10.00	75.00
American and European, 8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in. ....	.60	5.00	45.00
American and European, 7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.45	4.00	35.00
Larch—12-14 ft., 3-3½ in.	1.50	12.50	100.00
10-12 ft., 2-2½ in.	1.25	10.00	....
5-6 ft., 1½-1¾ in. ....	.50	4.00	35.00
Maiden Hair—8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
Maple—Norway, 12-14 ft., 2½-3 in. (crooked)	1.50	12.50	100.00
Norway, 10-12 ft., 1¾-2 in.	1.00	7.50	60.00
8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
Schwedlerii, 5-6 ft. ....	.75	6.00	50.00
Silver, 3½-4 in.	1.75	15.00	125.00
Silver, 15-18 ft., 3-3½ in., fine specimens	1.50	12.50	100.00
Silver, 12-15 ft., 2½-3 in.	1.25	10.00	90.00
Silver, 12-14 ft., 1¾-2 in. ....	.75	6.00	50.00
Silver, 10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
Silver, 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
Sugar, 10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in. ....	.60	5.50	50.00

List

Spring 1917

Vines, Shrubs, Etc.

Maple		SHADE TREES		1	10	100
Sugar, 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in.			\$0.50	\$ 4.50	\$ 40.00
Black, 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in.50	4.50	40.00
Red, 6-8 ft., 1¼-1½ in.45	4.00	35.00
Mulberry—Russian, 8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in.50	4.50	40.00
Weeping.				1.00	7.50	.....
Oak—Pin, 8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in.60	5.00	45.00
Pin, Burr and Red, 7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in.50	4.00	35.00
Pin, Burr and Red, 6-8 ft., 1-1¼ in.45	4.00	40.00
Poplar—Lombardy, 12-14 ft., 1½-1¾ in.50	4.50	40.00
Lombardy, 10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in.40	3.50	30.00
Lombardy, 8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in.35	3.00	25.00
Tulip, 15-18 ft., 2½-3 in.			1.50	12.50	100.00
Tulip, 12-15 ft., 1¾-2½ in.			1.00	7.50	60.00
Tulip, 10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in.50	4.50	40.00
Tulip, 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in.45	4.00	40.00
Red Bud—5-6 ft., 1-1¼ in.40	3.50	30.00
Sycamore—12-14 ft., 1½-1¾ in.60	5.00	45.00
10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in.50	4.50	40.00
8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in.45	4.00	40.00
Willow—6-7 ft., 1¼-1½ in.50	4.00	35.00
		EVERGREENS		1	10	100
Arborvitae, American—3-4 feet			\$0.60	\$ 5.00	\$ 45.00
Arborvitae, American—2½-3 feet50	4.50	40.00
Arborvitae, American—2-2½ feet45	4.00	35.00
Arborvitae, Siberian—18 to 24 inches40	3.50	30.00
Arborvitae, Golden, Hoveyii, Pyramidalis—18 to 24 in.50	4.50	40.00
Boxwood—15 to 18 inches30	2.50	20.00
Cephalonian Fir—18 to 24 inches50	4.50	40.00
Nordmann's Fir—4-5 feet75	6.50	60.00
Nordmann's Fir—3-4 feet60	5.00	45.00
Nordmann's Fir—2-3 feet50	4.50	40.00
Silver Fir—3-4 feet			1.50	12.50	100.00
Silver Fir—2-3 feet			1.25	10.00	90.00
Holly—3-4 feet			1.00	7.50	.....
Holly—2-3 feet75	6.00	.....
Juniper, Irish—1½-2 feet40	3.50	30.00
Juniper, Irish—15-18 inches35	3.00	25.00
Red Cedar—2-2½ feet50	4.50	40.00
Red Cedar—1½-2 feet40	3.50	30.00
Koster's Spruce—1½-2 feet			1.25	10.00	.....
Norway Spruce—5-6 feet			1.00	7.50	70.00
Norway Spruce—4-5 feet75	6.00	55.00
Norway Spruce—3-4 feet60	5.00	40.00
Norway Spruce—2-3 feet40	3.50	30.00
White Spruce—3-4 feet75	6.00	.....
White Spruce—2-3 feet60	5.00	.....
Pine, Austrian, Scotch and White—3-4 feet75	6.00	.....
2-3 feet. . . . .				.60	5.00	.....
Pine, Mughus—18 to 24 inches50	4.50	.....

SHRUBS, PERENNIALS, VINES, HEDGES

		1	10	100	1000
Climbing Vines—Except as noted	.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	.....
Hardy Grasses . . . . .		.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Hedge Plants—California Privet, 3-4 ft. specimen	.....	.20	1.50	10.00	75.00
California Privet, 3-4 ft. field run	.....	.15	1.00	6.00	50.00
California Privet, 2-3 feet	.....	.10	.50	4.00	30.00
California Privet, 18-24 inches	.....	.05	.40	3.00	20.00
Barberry, Thunbergii—twice transplanted, 15-18 in.	.....	.20	1.50	10.00	80.00
18-24 inches. . . . .		.25	2.00	15.00	125.00
2-2½ feet. . . . .		.30	2.50	20.00	150.00
Iris—German and Japanese	.....	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Peony—Large stock	.....	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Phlox . . . . .		.20	1.50	10.00	.....
Sunflower—Hardy, strong clumps.	.....	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Roses—2-year field grown.	.....	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Shrubs—Strong planting sizes, two to four years	.....	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Yucca filamentosa. . . . .		.25	2.00	15.00	.....

WE MAKE SPECIAL PRICES ON TREES IN GREATER NUMBER, ALSO LARGER AND SMALLER SIZES.

ORDERS WILL NOT BE SENT BY PARCEL POST UNLESS MONEY OR OPEN CHECK TO PAY FOR POSTAGE ACCOMPANIES

A Few Unsolicited Testimonials

Doing Fine

Mt. Olivet, Ky.

The thirty-five hundred plants received from you are doing fine. Don't think I have lost over seventy-five. They were certainly fine.

L. B. HARBOR.

Don't Believe I Lost Over a Dozen Plants

Bardstown, Ky.

One year ago this spring we placed an order with you for 300 strawberry plants and I wish to say to you I don't believe we lost over a half dozen. The bed is now starting off nicely and looks as though it would make a fine crop.

M. S. NICHOLLS.

As Fine As Ever Grew

Lawrenceburg, Ky.

I would like to buy about 300 strawberry plants from you to set this spring. I bought from you two years ago; will say that they were as fine as ever grew.

M. A. VAUGHN.

Looking Fine

Lebanon, Ky.

All our plants have been received and are out looking well. I do not think we have lost as many strawberries as you sent extra. Thanks for same.

W. H. WARD.

Had Berries Until They Were Frozen

Bardstown, Ky.

We are well pleased with the Fall Bearing strawberries purchased from you. Had berries last fall until they were frozen.

JNO. D. MILLER.

Satisfactory

Shelbyville, Ky.

We bought strawberries and asparagus from you last year and they were so satisfactory I am writing to send me some shrubs, etc.

MRS. CHAS. W. GUTHRIE.

Thrift In Vine

I wish you could see the ground we set last spring from your stock. I have never seen such thrift in vine or profusion of bloom. Gave your name to many of my friends as the firm from whom I bought my plants.

RUHFUS H. SNIDER.

In Good Condition

Bloomfield, Ky.

My trees and strawberry plants arrived in good condition and seem to be doing nicely. Many thanks for the extra stock you sent me. I shall know where to order in the future.

EVA TAURMAN.

Promptly

Penick, Ky.

Strawberry plants received in good shape. Many thanks for promptly filling the order.

H. W. BROWN.

I Am Pleased

Winchester, Ky.

The apple, peach and strawberry you sent me last spring are doing well and I am pleased with them.

BEN T. WILLS.

Growing Beautifully

Versailles, Ky.

The strawberry plants arrived in good condition and are growing beautifully. I thank you very kindly for the many past favors that you have extended to me.

MRS. THOS. N. HENRY.

Hopkinsville, Ky.

Gentlemen: I enclose you my check \$.... in payment of the 50 Sugar Maple trees at each. These are the best trees I have ever seen for the price. They are nice smooth bark, good roots and much taller than I expected. Yours very truly,

W. L. TANDY.

Loretto, Ky.

Gentlemen: The trees reached us Saturday. I thank you for sending such fine trees, and in such excellent condition. Hope we will not lose any of them. With best wishes to all.

Yours very truly,

MOTHER MARY THOMAS,
Loretto Academy.

Somerset, Ky.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find balancefor two umbrella trees. Received the trees in fine condition, have compared them with others sold here by an agent of a Tennessee nursery; there is no comparison in appearance or size.

Respectfully,

E. T. WESLEY.

Flemingsburg, Ky.

Gentlemen: The trees and plants came to hand in good order, as they always do from your old reliable institution. I thank you very much for the everbearing strawberries—sent free. It was nice of you and I certainly appreciate same.

Yours very sincerely,

T. S. ANDREWS.

Hopkinsville, Ky.

Gentlemen: Wish to say the fruit trees arrived in fine shape and are fine stock.

W. W. BRADLEY.